

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXX., NO. 74.

HONOLULU, H. I., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1895.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1690.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Per month \$.50
Per month, Foreign75
Per year 5.00
Per year, Foreign 6.00
Payable invariably in Advance.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE COMPANY

Publishers.

GEO. H. PARIS, Manager.

Honolulu, H. I.

BUSINESS CARDS.

LORRIN A. THURSTON,
Attorney at Law, 113 Kaahumanu Street, Honolulu, H. I.

CARTER & KINNEY,
Attorneys at Law, No. 24 Merchant Street, Honolulu, H. I.

WILLIAM C. PARKE,
Attorney at Law and Agent to take Acknowledgments, No. 13 Kaahumanu Street, Honolulu, H. I.

W. R. CASTLE,
Attorney at Law and Notary Public, Attends all Courts of the Republic, Honolulu, H. I.

J. ALFRED MAGOON,
Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office, No. 42 Merchant Street, Honolulu, H. I.

WILLIAM O. SMITH,
Attorney at Law, No. 66 Fort Street, Honolulu, H. I.

LYLE A. DICKEY,
Attorney at Law, No. 11 Kaahumanu Street, Honolulu, H. I.

MISS B. LAMB,
Notary Public, Office of J. A. Magoon, 42 Merchant Street, Honolulu, H. I.

J. M. WHITNEY, M.D., D.D.S.,
Dental Rooms on Fort Street, Office in Brewer's Block, cor. Fort and Hotel Sts; entrance, Hotel St.

W. F. ALLEN,
Will be pleased to transact any business entrusted to his care. Office over Bishop's Bank.

H. W. MONTYRE & BRO.,
Grocery and Feed Store, Corner King and Fort Sts., Honolulu.

THE WESTERN & HAWAIIAN
Investment Company, Ltd. Money loaned for long short periods on approved security.
W. W. HALL, Manager.

WILDER & CO.,
Lumber, Paints, Oils, Nails, Salt, and Building Materials, all kinds.

H. W. SCHMIDT & SONS,
Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, H. I.

JOHN T. WATERHOUSE,
Importer and Dealer in General Merchandise, Queen St., Honolulu.

C. E. WILLIAMS & SON,
Furniture of Every Description, King Street.

H. HACKFELD & CO.,
General Commission Agents, Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I.

HAWAIIAN WINE CO.,
Frank Brown, Manager, 28 and 30 Merchant St., Honolulu, H. I.

M. S. GRINBAUM & CO.,
Importers of General Merchandise and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, H. I.

M. S. GRINBAUM & CO.,
Commission Merchants, No. 215 Front St., San Francisco, Cal. P. O. Box 2603.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.,
Importers and Commission Merchants, Agents for Lloyd's and the Liverpool Underwriters; British and Foreign Marine Insurance Co.; and Northern Assurance Company.

THEO. H. DAVIES, Harold Janion.
THEO. H. DAVIES & CO.,
Commission Merchants, 12 and 13 The Albany, Liverpool.

R. Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.
LEWERS & COOKE,
Successors to Lewers & Dickson.
Importers and Dealers in Lumber and Building Materials, Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.,
Machinery of every description made to order.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.,
Importers and Commission Merchants, King and Bethel Streets, Honolulu, H. I.

HYMAN BROS.,
Importers of General Merchandise, from France, England, Germany and United States, No. 58 Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I.

HYMAN BROS.,
Commission Merchants, Particular attention paid to filling and shipping island orders, 206 Front Street, San Francisco.

F. A. SCHALFIR & CO.,
Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

BUSINESS CARDS.

E. O. HALL & SON, LTD.
Importers and Dealers in Hardware, Corner Fort and King Sts. OFFICE: E. O. White, President and Manager; Wm. W. Hall, Secretary and Treasurer; Wm. F. Allen, Auditor; Thos. May and T. W. Hobson, Directors.

C. MUSTACE,
Wholesale and Retail Grocer, LINCOLN BLOCK, KING ST. Family, Plantation & Ship's Stores Supplied on Short Notice. New Goods by every Steamer. Orders from the other Islands faithfully executed. TELEPHONE 118.

ALLEN & ROBINSON,
Queen Street. Dealers in Lumber, Windows, Doors, Blinds AND BUILDERS' HARDWARE. Wall Paper, Paints and Oils. Stove and Steam Coal.

CONSOLIDATED
SODA WATER WORKS CO., LTD.
Esplanade, Cor. Fort and Allen Sts.

HOLLISTER & CO.,
Agents.

PACIFIC TRADING COMPANY,
Successors to Itohan.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Japanese Provisions and Dry Goods, Etc.
204 and 206 Fort Street, Honolulu, H. I.

DOERNBECHER FURNITURE MFG. CO.,
INCORPORATED.
720 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.

BEDROOM SUITS, BEDS, TABLES, CHIFFONNIERS.
Catalogue sent to the trade only.

LET YOUR INTEREST
be sufficiently aroused to send 8 cents, stamps, any kind, for a copy of our Illustrated Catalogue (152 pages) of General Family Supplies, and buy your goods at San Francisco prices.

SMITH'S CASH STORE,
414-418 Front Street, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

BISHOP & CO.,
Established in 1858.

BANKERS.
Draw Exchange on the Bank of California

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

And their Agents in New York, Chicago, Boston, Paris and Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Messrs. M. N. Rothschild & Sons, London.

The Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, in London and Sydney.

The Bank of New Zealand, in Auckland, Christchurch, Dunedin and Wellington.

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in Hongkong and Shanghai, China, and Yokohama, Hogo and Nagasaki, Japan.

The Bank of British Columbia in Victoria, Vancouver, Nanaimo and Westminister, B. C., and Portland, Oregon.

And the Azores and Madeira Islands.

PALACE
Candy and Stationery Store,
Successor to Chas. Scharf & Co.,
ARLINGTON BLOCK, HONOLULU, H. I.

Fine Confections and Chocolates put up especially for the island trade.

News Periodicals, Latest Coast Papers, Magazines

If you wish to Subscribe for any Paper or Magazine published, it will pay you to call on us. P. O. BOX 55.

Publishers of Liborio's Hawaiian Music, Etc.

TOURISTS' GUIDE
THROUGH
HAWAII
H. M. Whitney, Publisher.

Only Complete Guide Published.

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

PRICE 75c.

For Sale by Hawaiian News Co.,
Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

Rubber
Stamps
Hawaiian Gazette Company.

ON BOARD THE CLAUDINE.

Story of the Trip Told by Maui Passengers.

TURNED AWAY FROM HOME.

They Find Refuge Among People of Hawaii—Pleasantly Located on Coconut Island—Expressions of Gratitude to Committee of Safety, Officers, Etc.

When the news came of the change of base on the part of the Board of Health, taking from those on the vessels the legal right to land, on which they had relied on going into quarantine five days before, and handing them over to the tender mercies of local committees, much grumbling was naturally elicited. On the whole, however, they put the best face on the matter and hoped that they might be received on their respective islands. Twelve from the Likelike, three from the Waialeale and one from the W. G. Hall were transferred to the Claudine, making, with the fifty-eight already on board her, seventy-four in all. Among them were two sheriffs, three policemen, five ministers, the principals of two seminaries and five public schools, and some twenty other school teachers.

As soon as we came to anchor at Kahului our boat, containing Sheriff Hitchcock and Andrews, Mr. Falk, Purser Beckley and the mail, was lowered. At the same time a shore boat started out and met ours half way. Their spokesman then rose and stated that "at a meeting of the citizens of Maui on September 10th a resolution was passed that no passengers be allowed to land until after fifteen days quarantine." Our boat proceeded to the wharf, the committee appointed by the Board of Health was summoned, and the fun began. A conference of several hours took place on the wharf, in which talk of "force," and "guns," and "protecting homes" held prominent place. The committee removed the meeting from the wharf that they might be unduly influenced by the representatives of the thirty-six residents of Maui who desired to return to their homes. After several hours more they returned with the message that they adhered to the former resolution of requiring fifteen days quarantine before landing. Representations to the effect that we had already had two days more quarantine than the best authorities require; that the ladies were suffering severely from sea sickness; that we were willing to go into quarantine on land, at our own expense, for the remaining eight days; that a place could be chosen for quarantine where we would pass no houses, and endanger no one; that their refusal would probably result in our return to Honolulu and detention there until the cholera was extinguished, all had no effect. The freight was landed and we set forth late in the afternoon with sad hearts. Sighting the Kilauea Hot our captain turned out to meet her and send word by her to Honolulu of our reception.

Arriving at Hilo Friday morning we were met by "A Committee of Public Safety." At first the Hiloites were unwilling that the passengers from Maui should be allowed to quarantine on Hawaii, but convinced of the injustice of this they soon granted permission to all who desired to do so to go into quarantine on Coconut Island for the remainder of eighteen days (ten days more). Arrangements have been made to build a rough house, the lumber being loaned by the plantations. Two stoves have been bought; a professional caterer secured; telephonic connections arranged for. In short everything done for the comfort of the sojourners. In addition to all this they have sent us on board ship, fruit of many kinds, flowers and other refreshments. A paper thanking the Hilo people for their hospitality was circulated among the Maui people, and was heartily approved and signed by all. A letter to the captain and officers of the steamship in appreciation of their efforts in our behalf was also circulated and was signed by all the passengers. In the evening a serenade was tendered the captain at which the letter was read and he was crowned with a lei of roses.

Today a letter to the Wilder Steamship Company thanking them for their public spirit in sending out the Claudine has been circulated and signed by all the passengers. Five o'clock the disembarkation has begun; seventy-two go ashore; we disappear from the world for ten days.

Expressions of Gratitude.

Address to the Hawaii Committee of the Board of Health, the Committee of Safety, and the citizens of Hilo: "We, the undersigned citizens of Maui wish to express our hearty appreciation of the kindness of the Hilo people in receiving us after our own terror stricken people had cast us off. We feel that only your Christian spirit has stood between us and separation from our homes and work for an indefinite period. We could not expect that the steamship company would consent to keep us in quarantine seven days more, and if you had turned us away we might have had to return to Honolulu and wait

there till the cholera was conquered and the scare in Maui had subsided—perhaps months later. We will now be able to return to our families after a few days. Therefore, in addition to the sense of your hospitality in providing us with shelter, fruit and food, to say nothing of flowers, we have heartfelt gratitude for the kindly permission to sojourn on your coasts for the period required for further quarantine." Signed by all the passengers for Maui.

To Claudine Officers
S. S. CLAUDINE, HILO (Hawaii),
Sept. 13, 1895.

We, the undersigned passengers on the S. S. Claudine, hereby desire to express to you our deep felt gratitude and aloha for all your varied care and anxiety taken in our behalf during the whole time that we have been quarantined under your care. We feel that this, in a great measure, due to your wisdom, vigilance and solicitude care that none of us, nor any of the crew, have contracted cholera or any other disease since our kind reception by you. We wish to express our appreciation of the degree of comfort we have experienced on board, and of your intelligent action in our behalf in regard to effecting a landing for us. With feelings of profound respect and gratitude and aloha to you, we assure you of our best hopes and desires that you and all those dear to you may be kept unscathed from cholera and disease of every kind, and that heaven's highest blessings may ever attend you. Signed by all the passengers on board.

And Wilder Steamship Company.
S. S. CLAUDINE,
HILO HARBOR, Sept. 14, 1895.

WILDER STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.,
Honolulu.
GENTLEMEN:—We, the undersigned passengers, about to leave our pleasant floating home, wish before doing so to express our heartfelt thanks for the great consideration shown to the traveling public by your company in allowing your ships to be used for quarantine purposes, thus giving us an opportunity to reach our homes. We desire to assure you of our high appreciation of the attention and courtesy shown to us by your agent, Mr. Falk, and the captain and officers in whose care we have been. Their labors for our comfort have been great. Nothing we could have wished or expected from them has been left undone, while much comfort and luxury that we did not expect to find during our stay in quarantine it has been our lot to enjoy. While many of our number have suffered much from seasickness, not one word of complaint has been heard about any of the appointments of the ship, of the fare, or of any of the employees of the company on board. We hope that soon in better and happier times your company will be repaid for the great expense you have incurred for this memorable trip. Signed by all the passengers on board.

BACK FROM HILO.

Hon. W. C. Wilder Viewed the Beauties of Hawaii for a Month.

Hon. W. C. Wilder and wife were among the passengers that returned by the steamer Claudine. Mr. Wilder has been away just a month, and knows more about the big island than ever before. He attended a meeting of citizens at Hilo, when the news of cholera reached that place, and heard some plausible arguments why steamers should not land; and also some unique expressions about the cholera situation in Honolulu. One of the residents advocated forming a provisional government without delay. According to him that was the only solution of the trouble. There was some talk about building a wall around the Rainy City so as to keep stragglers from other places out. The Hilo people apparently have all they want to eat and drink, and if they should by any chance run short, can get a supply from the Coast; for this reason they do not incline to accept anything from Honolulu.

Mr. Wilder thinks the people will soon come to their senses and accept the good things from here.

The real trouble up there is that the people are divided for supremacy, and have been for some time. The plantation element is arrayed against the city residents, and there you are. The Japanese employed on the Hilo Sugar Company plantation recently quit work for two days because there was no rice to feed them on. As soon as it was known in Hilo that the steamer Hawaii was out searching for rice and had secured a supply on Kauai, the spirits of the people rose to a high point and they proceeded to act according to what they thought was best for the people.

Claudine to Sail Thursday.

The Claudine will sail on Thursday, the 19th, at 5 p.m., for Kahului and Hilo, subject to usual orders from the Board of Health. Freight will be taken for the following ports, subject to shippers' risk of being returned if landing is refused by the people of the ports of Lahaina, Maalaea, Makena, Mahukona, Laupahoehoe, Hakalau, Honoumuli, Pepeekeo, Onomea and Papaikou.

HAS ABOUT RUN ITS COURSE.

No New Cases Developed Out of Quarantine Since Friday.

ONE CASE REPORTED YESTERDAY.

Man Had Been Working at Quarantined Premises Corner King and Liliha Streets—Woman Died From Chronic Trouble—Letters for Other Islands.

Although there have been no new cases of cholera developed outside of infected districts and in the cholera hospital since last Friday there is to be no relaxation of vigilance on the part of the authorities and citizens. The four cases reported during Saturday and Sunday came from places that had been under quarantine, the inmates having been removed to the hospital with one exception. One was taken from the infected house on the corner of King and Liliha streets on Sunday.

The record up to midnight last night showed one case, developed at the same place, being one of the two men left on the premises.

Only one death reported in the last twenty-four hours, that of a native woman who had been taken to the hospital and cured of cholera, death resulting from a chronic trouble.

ONE CASE MONDAY.

W. KEEPER, resident of King and Liliha streets, taken sick early in the morning; reported at 1 p.m.; progressing favorably. The man was one of two left in charge of quarantined premises. The place is now vacant.

NUMBER OF CASES.

Previously reported..... 82
New cases to midnight..... 1

Total..... 83

REPORTED.

Reported soon after taken sick..... 48
When dying..... 19
After death..... 16

Total..... 83

LIVING.

Completely recovered..... 14
In hospital to date..... 11

Total..... 25

DEATHS.

Previously reported..... 58
Total..... 83

NATIONALITY.

Native Hawaiians..... 73
Part Hawaiians..... 3
Americans..... 3
Portuguese..... 2
Chinese..... 1
Japanese..... 1

Total..... 83

The lull in the epidemic should not be taken as an indication that the disease has been eradicated. The Citizens Sanitary Committee have decided upon a general cleaning up of the city, to be inaugurated at once.

Besides, the infected districts are to be thoroughly disinfected with lime and otherwise looked after. The good work of the past should be continued until there is not the slightest vestige of the dread destroyer left. The news from the other islands is encouraging, in so far that the authorities at Hilo have allowed passengers and freight to be landed, after proper quarantine and fumigation.

BOARD OF HEALTH MEETING.

At yesterday's meeting of the Board of Health there were present President Smith, Ministers Damon, Hatch and King; Drs. Wood, Emerson, Wayson, Day, Howard, Smith; Messrs. Bolte, Lansing, Keliplo, Ena, Hackfeld, Schaefer, Gifford, Reynolds, Wilder, Spalding, Soper, McCandless, Wright, Scott, Eben Low, A. G. M. Robertson, J. A. Gonsalves, J. T. Waterhouse, Hoting, Chase, Andrew Brown, Rowell, G. W. Smith, Ed Macfarlane, Professor Alexander, Rev. D. P. Birnie, Rev. Sereno Bishop, and Marshal Brown.

President Smith said that a large amount of correspondence had been received from Hawaii and Maui. Several letters were read.

A communication from the Board of Health of Maui stated that Lahaina for the western and Kahului for the eastern part of Maui were decided upon as the only ports at which steamers from Honolulu would be allowed to land.

President Smith said he had prepared a circular letter for information of people on the other islands as follows:

"Enclosed herewith you will find the official cholera bulletin, etc." Then follows a report of the cholera situation and facts regarding the despatching of freight to other islands; the care being taken in trying to check the disease. The circular left it optional with the authorities on the other islands to institute further quarantine measures. The Board of Health at Honolulu would not interfere with such measures unless they carried matters to extremes. Mr. Smith said he had been very careful in preparing the letter.

It seemed to be the sense of the meeting that the letter covered the ground.

President Smith said that Sheriff Hitchcock had written of hardship

which would undoubtedly be suffered by persons placed in quarantine on Coconut Island. Some were very poor and could not afford to pay for board and lodging which the authorities at Hilo demanded.

The twelve hours fumigation of freight instituted by Dr. Day was deemed by President Smith a great step toward solving the freight difficulties.

Judge Hartwell thought that another thing should be added to the circular letter prepared by President Smith. If any other precautionary measures are taken on the other islands, the committees appointed by the Board of Health here ought to be made to understand that they perform said action upon their own responsibility.

W. C. Wilder said that he had had a conversation with C. C. Kennedy of Hilo to the effect that freight would only be allowed to be placed in Waikeke storehouse, where it will be subjected to fumigation and distributed.

Mr. Schaefer thought that the official communications received were very clear and action should be based entirely on those, not on statements from outsiders.

Professor Alexander was of the opinion that the part of the proposed circular letter referring to responsibility should not be made to refer to the people.

W. C. Wilder said if the circular letter had gone to Hilo previously, not one bit of freight would have been allowed to land. They would have taken no responsibility. He had been in Hawaii four weeks and knew the temper of the people. They had lost their heads. There would have been total exclusion of everything.

Judge Hartwell was of the opinion that total exclusion was the heaviest kind of responsibility.

J. A. McCandless thought the only way out of the matter was to establish local committees in each one of the districts. Hilo wanted to run the whole thing. Sailing vessels arrived there every week or so. They had enough to eat and cared nothing for other places.

Several requests from business houses in the city regarding shipment of articles not at present on the export list were read by President Smith.

President Smith thought machinery might be placed on the list, but lumber he was personally opposed to. Special articles of machinery should be allowed to go on permits from the quarantine committee.

Mr. Lansing was not opposed to shipment of machinery, but if the list of export articles was going to be added to day by day, the embargo might as well be lifted altogether.

A motion was carried that special articles of machinery be referred to the quarantine committee, subject to their approval before shipment.

A. G. M. Robertson said that the Japanese merchants were anxious to get an answer to their communication presented last week. It was necessary that they know before the arrival of the Coptic.

President Smith did not see how anything could be done before receipt of more cholera news from Japan, where the disease was epidemic.

Mr. Robertson suggested that the freight be put on some of the smaller vessels in port.

President Smith thought the Japanese merchants should be asked to countermand their orders until receiving more news from Japan. The attitude the Board had taken was that it could not decide just at the present time.

Dr. Day said it was not possible to disinfect such large quantities of freight with the present facilities.

President Smith said that Mr. Hedemann of the Honolulu Iron Works had presented for the first time Monday morning his plans for the fumigating apparatus.

OFFICIAL CHOLERA BULLETIN.

There will go to the people of Hawaii and Maui today an official circular letter from the Board of Health, containing a resume of the situation, together with certain recommendations.

President Smith will also send letters giving a succinct account of the epidemic, with some sage advice to the people on the other islands, which, it is hoped, will relieve the tension existing in certain quarters.

INFECTED HOUSE BURNED.

An infected frame house on lower Punchbowl street was burned yesterday. Chief Hunt and a corps of firemen were on the scene to prevent the flames spreading to other houses nearby. Two cases of cholera had developed in the house. Two or three infected houses in Palama will be destroyed today.

CHOLERA HOSPITAL VISITED.

Rev. D. P. Birnie paid a visit to the cholera hospital last Sunday, and went through every portion, making a careful inspection. The place where the patients are confined was studied with special care. Dr. Birnie was very much pleased with the appearance of the place and especially the treatment of patients.

He—My love, we have been married two years.

She—Yes, darling.

He—Upon your wedding day you were 24, today you tell the census man you are 31.

She—Dear me, how time flies when one is happy!—Detroit Tribune

From all accounts Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a Godsend to the afflicted. There is no advertisement about this, we feel just like saying it.—The Democrat, Carrollton, Ky.

For sale by all dealers. BRONX, SMITH & Co., agents for H.I.

REPORTS FROM OTHER ISLANDS.

Hamakua Will Receive Anything Sent Under Health Restrictions.

FREIGHT LANDED AT KAHULUI.

Several Articles Added to the Shipping List at Yesterday's Meeting of Health Board—Rice Planters Send in a Request—Likeliest for Hawaii.

The Board of Health held a meeting Friday afternoon, at which were present: President Smith, Minister Hatch, Messrs. Hackfeld, Giffard, McCandless, Soper, Herron, Alexander, Fernandez, Kubey, Decker, Kannamano, J. S. Emerson, Rev. O. P. Emerson, Marshal Brown, J. F. Scott, Spalding, Eas, Wight, Laoge, Rev. Birnie, Swanny, C. H. Willis, Chase, W. F. Reynolds, L. A. Thurston, number of other citizens, and Doctors Cooper, Day, Wood, Emerson, Ryder, Howard, members Lansing, Waterhouse and Keliplo.

While waiting for members of the Board to assemble, President Smith read resolutions and reports that had been received from Maui; these had been passed before the arrival of the steamer Claudine.

FROM LAHAINALUNA.

"At a meeting of citizens and residents of Lahaina, held on Friday evening, September 6, the following resolutions were unanimously passed: "Resolved—That our quarantine officers be advised not to allow any passengers or freight to land at any port of this district from any other port of the Hawaiian Islands. "Resolved—That our quarantine officers be advised to quarantine against Walluku in case the officers of that district do not quarantine against other ports in like manner as the officers of this district. "Resolved—That our quarantine officers be advised to confer with the officers of Walluku at once as to the course they are taking in this matter, and to act accordingly. "Resolved—That, in taking this action, the people of Lahaina do not wish to show any disrespect for the Board of Health, but they simply wish to protect their families and neighbors."

"Respectfully yours, "HENRY S. TOWNSEND, "Sec. Citizens Meeting, Lahaina. "Lahaina, Maui, Sept. 7, 1895."

DISTRICT OF WALLUKU.

At a mass meeting of citizens of the district of Walluku, Maui, held at Walluku court house on Tuesday evening, the 10th day of September, the following resolution was adopted and a copy of same ordered forwarded to the Board of Health.

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that no passengers shall be permitted to land at ports of Maui from any vessel coming from Honolulu, except after fifteen days of such passengers departure from the city of Honolulu, for purposes of quarantine; and

"Whereas, The great mortality of this disease in Honolulu and the great difficulty that the Board of Health of Honolulu has encountered in an attempt to keep the disease under control, leads us to believe that the utmost precaution ought to be taken to guard against its introduction on this island; be it

"Resolved, That this Board of Health endorse the above mentioned resolution passed at its said citizens' meeting and adopt it as a resolution passed at this meeting, and authorizes all action necessary to a full enforcement thereof; and further

"Resolved, That we instruct the police force of this island to assist in every way in the carrying out an enforcement of these resolutions.

"And in taking this action we do so in the full belief that, considering the peculiar conditions and strong public feeling and sentiment on the subject of cholera, that the Board of Health of Honolulu would under the circumstances approve of our action.

"SAM. F. CHILLINGWORTH, "Chairman. "GEORGE HONS, "Secretary."

ARTICLES ALLOWED LANDING.

"At a continued meeting of the Maui Health Board, September 12th, it was further

"Resolved, That the Board of Health of Maui will allow the following articles to be landed at the port of Kahului till further notice:

"Rice, flour, grain, coal, medical supplies, lumber, iron and steel castings and all other substances in the composition of which nothing but metal is used and coin (especially fumigated under regulations of Board of Health), all of said articles to be fumigated after their shipment and in the hold of the vessel. It being understood that the article of hay will not be allowed to be landed, and be it further

"Resolved, That the carriage of passengers between the islands other than Oahu be allowed if such carriage is on board of vessels which have not visited Oahu within fifteen days and are free from cholera before such passengers go on board, and said vessel has been first properly fumigated under the regulations of the Board of Health, and that no disease exists on the island of embarkation."

A letter was read from Dr. Greenfield at Honokaa, in which acknowledgment is made of rules and regulations received regarding freight and passenger traffic there. At a meeting held at Honokaa on September 10th the expression of satisfaction at the measures which the Honolulu Board of Health have taken for the welfare of the people of the other islands was unanimously endorsed. Besides the articles desired to be shipped to Honokaa and endorsed by the meeting were lime, kerosene oil, cement, lumber, machine oil, whisky.

President announced that no ac-

count of the meeting had as yet reached the Board.

Mr. Giffard said his firm had copies of the proceedings; also that several others had been received by different parties in town.

The following account of the meeting was obtained from private sources.

MEETING AT HAMAKUA.

"A large number of citizens were present at a meeting held in the Hamakua court house on the 10th, on the call of Dr. Greenfield. Dr. C. L. Stowe, A. Moore and E. W. Estep were appointed a committee on resolutions and presented the following report:

"Your committee beg to present the following report to the meeting of the citizens of Hamakua, held at Honokaa, Hawaii, on the 10th of September, to consider the landing in this district of passengers, freight and mail from steamers or sailing vessels from Honolulu during the period of quarantine in that city. It was resolved: "First—That having confidence in the Board of Health in Honolulu and the precautions they have taken to disinfect all vessels, passengers, freights and mails, we agree to have landed all that may be forwarded here under their instructions.

"Second—That we hereby express our fullest confidence in Dr. Greenfield, the resident agent of the Board of Health.

"Third—That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Board of Health in Honolulu, with the request that Dr. Greenfield be kept officially informed of the progress of the cholera and that we be guided in the future by his advice as to the safety of continuing communications with Honolulu.

"Respectfully submitted, "C. L. STOWE. "A. MOORE. "E. W. ESTEP.

"On motion the report of the committee was adopted without a dissenting vote.

"On motion the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the Government Physician.

"F. S. CLINTON, "Secretary."

President Smith informed the Board that the Kilauea Hou had landed freight at points along the Hamakua coast, but experienced considerable trouble at some of the places. The people at Laupahoehoe were suffering for the want of food; rice was quoted at \$15 a bag. Coal oil was becoming scarce on the other side of this island, and he wished to bring up the question of adding that to the articles to be shipped.

After considerable discussion it was decided to allow oil to be shipped to points on Oahu, if placed in cans and taken directly from the kerosene warehouse to the wharf.

Member Waterhouse called the attention of the Board to the fact that there was a lot of machinery on board the ship J. C. Glade for Hanamaula. The crew had had no connection with the shore, and the captain had been very particular about the use of water on the decks and about the steamer. He could see no reason why the machinery should not be shipped to destination if taken direct from the vessel and sent out on a clean steamer. It would be known today whether the goods could be landed on Kauai, and as the articles were all of iron there was no danger of contagion. A motion to grant a permit for the purpose carried.

President Smith thought it best not to raise any further objections on the part of the people of the other islands, and it had been decided to ship nothing but actual necessities. The question of sending coin to pay the laborers on the different plantations was absolutely necessary.

Member Waterhouse explained that the coin was taken to the iron works and steamed before being shipped. He could see no danger in allowing it to go.

Rufus Spalding expressed the opinion that unless coin was sent to the plantations there would be no use sending anything else. The laborers must be paid off. All plantations were now one month behind in wages.

Mr. Giffard spoke of the resolutions passed at Hamakua, copies having been sent the Board. As they had not been received, he offered to furnish a copy sent his firm. The resolutions were to the effect that freight, passengers and mails would be allowed landing there without reference to whether the localities might do.

The following letter was read from Chinese planters and dealers:

"We, the undersigned rice factors and rice planters on the island of Oahu, respectfully represent to the Honorable Board that they are very much in need of alum-tanned skins and wire cloth to keep their rice mills running; also of powder, caps and shot to protect the growing crops, and as it is very likely that the other islands will draw largely on the rice supply of Oahu, they respectfully beg to request the Honorable Board to permit the shipment of the above mentioned articles to the rice plantations of this island.

"Respectfully submitted,

"Wing Wo Tai & Co., Yim Quon (by Yim Seacock), Walawa Rice Mill (per Hong Quon), Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd. (F. M. Swanny, Director), L. Ahlo, Sing Chong & Co., Y. Ahin, James A. Hopper (by W. L. H.), Hyman Bros."

Member Waterhouse said the articles mentioned were badly needed and should be allowed to go after being properly fumigated.

President Smith hoped that complete eradication of the cholera would soon result, yet it might continue for some time, and much dependence have to be placed on rice crops.

J. A. McCandless thought half of the rice crop would be ruined if powder, shot and caps were not allowed to be shipped.

Request of Chinese petitioners granted.

President Wight, of the Wilder Company, informed the Board that the Kilauea Hou had landed freight at different points on the Hamakua coast.

The question of lime came up and caused much discussion. It was brought out that the new quarry would soon furnish a quantity.

Mr. Giffard said Paahau plantation mill was unable to grind for want of lime. Unless the Board would allow it to be shipped a loss of several thousand dollars would result.

Mr. Eas understood that Schaefer & Co. had a supply of lime to send to

plantations for which they were the agents.

Mr. Swanny asked the Board to consider the isolated position of Hamakua. That entire section was wholly dependent upon Honolulu not only for lime, but food products of all kinds.

President Smith was of the opinion that there should not be too much branching out for a week or two. Some of the articles asked to be placed on the shipping list were not absolutely essential to the well being of the people of the other islands. He favored sending all kinds of food supplies.

Mr. Hackfeld, speaking for Schaefer & Co., said they were constructing new mills at Honokaa, and it was absolutely necessary to have lime and cement sent there. The firm had lime to send.

President Smith said that very careful investigation had been made among the merchants for lime. It was needed very much in Honolulu and outside districts for disinfectant purposes. He was very much surprised to hear that some had been held back.

The list of articles mentioned in the letter of Dr. Greenfield from Honokaa and asked to be allowed shipment was taken up and acted upon separately.

After considerable discussion it was decided to allow lime, kerosene, cement and machine oil to be placed on the shipping list.

Dr. Howard said that one case of cholera had developed at a place where there was a lumber yard. The patient had vomited on the lumber.

On motion action regarding lumber was deferred.

As regards whisky, Dr. Day thought it unnecessary to act, as it could be procured as desired with medical supplies. He was not in favor of allowing whisky to be shipped to the other islands when coffee and other necessities were forbidden.

Shipment of ice was brought up by President Smith. He could see no reason why ice could not be shipped to different points if sent without being packed. Ships could take all they wanted as stores, but none packed in sawdust or other material.

Member Lansing said that the steamer Likeliest had been in quarantine for nine days. The steamship company wanted permission to dispatch the vessel and carry freight for Paahau and other places and bring back sugar. Granted.

On motion of Dr. Day the vessel will be loaded by lighters and inspected before departure.

Deputy Marshal R. H. Hitchcock and Captain C. J. Campbell were appointed agents of the Board of Health. They will have charge of the Inter-Island wharf.

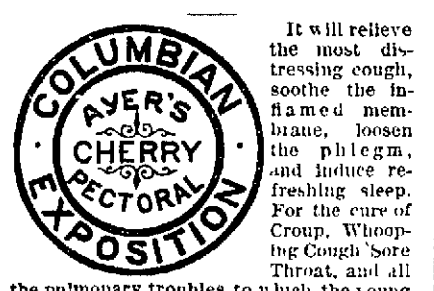
Its Value Recognized by Physicians.

As a rule I am opposed to proprietary medicines. Still I value a good one, especially when such is the source of relief from pain. As a topical (external) application I have found Chamberlain's Pain Balm the best remedy I have ever used for neuralgia of any kind. I have conscientiously recommended it to many persons. WILLIAM HORNE, M. D., Janesville, Wis. Sold by all dealers BENSCH, SMITH & Co., agents for H.I.

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral HAS NO EQUAL

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Colds, Coughs, Influenza, and SORE THROAT.



It will relieve the most distressing cough, soothe the inflamed membrane, loosen the phlegm, and induce refreshing sleep. For the cure of Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, and all the pulmonary troubles to which the young are so liable, there is no other remedy so effective as

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

HIGHEST AWARDS AT THE

World's Great Expositions.

Made by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

Beware of cheap imitations. The name—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each of our bottles.

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

HORSES For Sale

To Arrive by Schooner Aloha

22 HEAD OF 22 Standard Bred Horses

'Direct,' 'Dexter,' 'Prince,' 'Electioneer,' 'Eros.'

And other famous strains.

TRACK HORSES, FAST ROAD HORSES, FAMILY HORSES, HACK HORSES.

These Horses will be offered at very low prices. For further information enquire of

S. G. WILDER 4090 1687-1w

COPPERPLATE PRINTING At Hawaiian Gazette Office

Cuticura SOAP

The most Effective Skin Purifying and Beautifying Soap in the World. The Purest, Sweetest, and Most Refreshing for Toilet Bath and Nursery.

Sold throughout the world. Price, 25c. BENSON SMITH & CO., Honolulu, H. I. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," 64 pages, mailed free.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

G. N. WILCOX, President. T. MAY, Auditor. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice-President. E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. P. O. BOX 484 MUTUAL TEL. 467.

OUR NEW WORKS AT KALIHI being completed we are now ready to furnish all kinds of

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO CONSTANTLY ON HAND, Pacific Guano, Potash, Sulphate of Ammonia, Nitrate of Soda, Calcined Fertilizer, Salts, Etc., Etc.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our Agricultural Chemist. ALL GOODS ARE GUARANTEED IN EVERY RESPECT.

For further particulars apply to

PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER COMPANY.

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager.

The 19th Century Idea!

H. S. TREGLOAN & SON

Offer to the Public Their Entire Stock at a

Reduction of 40 Per Cent.

SACK SUITS at \$18.00 \$20.00 \$22.50

PANTS at \$4.50 \$5.50 \$6.50

This Offer is for Cash Only!

Our name is sufficient guarantee for good workmanship.

JUST RECEIVED

MANILA CIGARS.

A Large Invoice

FROM THE

MOST RELIABLE FACTORIES.

HOLLISTER & CO.,

Tobacconists.

H. Hackfeld & Co.

Are just in receipt of Large Importations by their iron barks "Paul Isenberg" and "J. C. Pfleger" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America consisting of a

Large and Complete Assortment OF DRY GOODS

SUCH AS Prints, Gingham, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Regatta Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

A Fine Selection of DRESS GOODS, ZEPHYRS, ETC., In the Latest Styles.

A Splendid Line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Cashmeres, Satins, Velvets, Plushes, Crapes, Etc.

TAILORS' GOODS.

A Full Assortment. Silasias, Sleeve Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth, Molesters, Meltons, Serge, Kammgans, etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroidery, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reclining and Seiler Planos, Iron Bedsteads, etc., etc.

American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Caustic Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages, Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burlaps, Filter Press Cloth.

Roofing Slates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease, Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron, best and a best, Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails, 18 and 20; Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates, Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks.

HAWAIIAN SUGAR AND RICE.

Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, etc.

For sale on the most liberal terms and at the lowest prices by

H. HACKFELD & CO.

ICE & COLD STORAGE

AT NOMINAL COST.

HALL'S, London, E. C., Patent Carbolic and Hydride Refrigerating and Ice Making Machines, in use throughout Australia and New Zealand. By Hall's process cold-beer dealers, hotels, butchers and dealers in all kinds of perishable articles of food can have fitted small installation machines thoroughly effective, making their own ice at the same time as providing cold storage. No previous knowledge necessary. Any man or woman can run the machine. Hall's Patent Brine Walls, portable, may be used in cold storage chamber. See illustrated catalogue.

GEORGE CAVENAGH, Agent, Alakea Street.

P. S.—By the above-named process one to twenty tons of ice per day can be turned out at comparatively small cost.

Sugar! Sugar! Sugar!

If Sugar is what you want use

FERTILIZER.

The Hawaiian Fertilizing Company has just received per "Helen Brewer"

50 Tons Soft Phosphate Florida, 150 Tons Double Superphosphate, 300 Tons Natural Plant Food, 25 Tons Common Superphosphate

Also per "Martha Davis" and other vessels,

Nitrate of Soda, Sulphate of Ammonia, Sulphate of Potash, Muriate of Potash & Kainit

High-Grade Manures

To any analysis always on hand or made to order.

A. F. COOKE, Agent.

FRED. PHILP,

Saddle and Harness Maker, MANUFACTURERS

Single and Double Harness and Saddles of All Descriptions.

He uses nothing but the best material and everything is made by

FIRST-CLASS WORKMEN Under his personal supervision.

No machine-made or imported harness kept in stock.

A full line of Chambrays, Sponges, Combs, Brushes, Oils, Dressing Soap, etc., and everything for horsemen's use kept constantly on hand. Island Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

REMEMBER THE PLACE. No. 92 KING STREET. P. O. Box 133. Telephone 811.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1895.

AFTER the incident of Sunday, when posters were sent out advising the natives not to take the medicines given by the city physicians, one is inclined to lose all faith in human nature and admit that half the world is made up of idiots proud of their ignorance and desirous of blindfolding the remaining half. At a time like the present, such action is nothing short of criminal and should be dealt with accordingly. We can not call the names of the authors of such advice, but it will not take very long to find them out. The fact that they can read and write, which is usually regarded as a mark of average intelligence, is pretty good proof that they are "old enough to know better." These people who are thus posing as the friends of the Hawaiians must know that in no other way could they do the Hawaiians or any other race a greater injury. Summary arrest and sentence to imprisonment would be light punishment for the person or persons who have been instrumental in distributing such advice among the ignorant classes.

BISHOP WILLIS, in his Diocesan Magazine, improves the opportunity to further air his opinions on religious services in times of pestilence. The collection of words by which he attempts to vent his wrath upon the Government are devoid of anything approaching sound reason or common sense. We do not dispute the efficacy of prayer in times of distress or pestilence—in fact, we believe in it; but it is quite as important that a recognition of hygienic laws should go hand in hand with religious duties. Some years ago a steamer, on which Evangelist Moody was a passenger, was caught in a severe storm and disaster seemed inevitable. While the storm was at its height a prayer meeting was held in the cabin, and continued until the danger had passed. Had the circumstances been such that the captain deemed it necessary for each passenger to remain in his cabin, the prayers offered, according to the reverend bishop, would have been more worthy utterances and of no avail. It is unfortunate that men of the bishop's cranial tendencies should be allowed to run loose. It is useless to argue with them.

SOME of the sub-inspectors are inclined to take exception to what they call the "constant criticism" of their work. In fact there are those who go so far as to see some political phony in the request of Capt. McStocker to report any member of the sanitary corps who may not be doing his full duty. Such suppositions are as far from being correct as it is possible for a supposition to be. The excellent work that is being done by the volunteer inspectors has gained for these men the appreciative good will of the entire community. The people realize that many are taking time from their business and are laboring with no more tangible reward in view than that they are protecting their fellowmen from danger. Yet the fact remains that there have been sub-inspectors who have not kept quite up to the mark set by their written regulations. Fortunately there are not many, perhaps not more than one or two, but it is the one or two that may set to naught all the benefit derived from the careful work of all the others in the corps. As to the politics of these men we know nothing or care nothing, and ten hundred out of every thousand souls in the city are of the same opinion. The inspectors who are following their instructions to the letter need take no offense, they are the right men in the right place, and they may depend upon it that there will be no attempt to pick flaws in their work.

DAY OF ELECTRICITY AND STEAM.

A most significant industrial alliance showing the increased respect with which railroad companies are coming to regard the advance of electricity as a motive power, is the recent consolidation of the Baldwin Locomotive Works of Philadelphia and the Westinghouse Electrical Company of Pittsburgh. Both of these corporations are among the largest in their respective lines and have money and ability galore at their command. While this combination of forces does not necessarily portend an immediate revolution in the methods of locomotion and replacing steam by electricity on the large railway systems, it indicates that electricity has become such a power that railway magnates realize that a friendly alliance will result more favorably than an out and out antagonism. The success of suburban electric railway lines in the vicinity of nearly every large city in the United States has demonstrated that for local traffic electricity is a competitor of no mean proportion. Furthermore the electric roads are being extended from town to town, through rural districts until the steam railway is paralleled for miles by a system which is practically running its trains with but a few minutes intervening at a much smaller proportionate expense.

The prospect of electricity being used on the long hauls of the trunk lines seems far distant at present. The parties to the combination state that they are not influenced immediately by any such outlook but are simply paving the way to meet competition by absorbing it and making ready to reap what benefits may accrue from the development of the new agent in its broadest sphere.

GROWTH OF CHURCHES IN THE UNITED STATES.

The compiled statistics of the churches of the United States recently sent out by the Census Bureau show that in 1890 there were 143 distinct denominations in the country and 156 independent organizations with a total membership of 20,612,806. Although the number of denominations is larger than might be anticipated at first thought, the communicants are by no means equally divided. At the time the census was taken all but eight per cent. belonged to twenty-six denominations, and in five of the denominational families were included 17,000,000 of the total 20,612,806. This 17,000,000 were divided as follows: Catholic 6,257,871, Methodist 4,589,284, Baptist 3,712,468, Presbyterian 1,278,332, and Lutheran 1,231,072. Thus, of the total church membership, seven-tenths were included in three denominations, the Catholic, Methodist and Baptist.

In the number of church societies or organizations the Protestants far exceed the Roman Catholics, which is doubtless due to the tendency of the latter denomination to include large districts in one congregation. As between the city and the country, the larger proportion of the Catholics were found in the city, about one-half being in 124 cities with populations of 25,000 and upwards. Although the country districts are generally considered "more religious" than the cities, statistics show that proportionately to the population the number of religious communicants was greater in the city. In the 124 cities containing an aggregate population of over 13,000,000, there was one church member to every 264 inhabitants, while in the country there was one to 3.04.

For valuation of church property New York city stand at the head with \$55,000,000. Philadelphia has the largest number of church edifices, with Brooklyn second, Chicago third and New York fourth. The small cities, as a rule, contain the largest proportion of communicants. In New York city over three-fifths of the church members are Roman Catholics, and in Chicago, Brooklyn and Philadelphia this de-

nomination claims not less than one-half of the total church membership.

Of the States and territories, New Mexico, which is strongly Roman Catholic, had the largest number of communicants in proportion to the population, or 68.85 per cent.; next came Utah with 61.62 per cent.; then Arizona, Catholic, with 45.24 per cent.; South Carolina, a Baptist stronghold, had 44.17 per cent.; Rhode Island 42.84, Massachusetts 42.11, and Connecticut 41.45. The other States and territories ranged from 32.84, in Pennsylvania to 7.93 in Oklahoma. The increase in proportion to the population was particularly marked among the Protestants, the membership having increased 42.05 per cent. since 1880, while the increase of population was only 24.86 per cent.

SNAP JUDGMENT OF PUBLIC MEN.

In a short sketch written for the Outlook, entitled "The Mad Summer of 1795," Rev. Jas. M. Whiton brings out forcibly the manner in which public officers, the servants of the people, are often roundly condemned by an unthinking, popular mind for action which, in the light of following events, proves to have been not only a good stroke of diplomacy, but also one of the moves that maintained the dignity of the nation and diverted its course from the brink of possible disaster. England had violated many of the stipulations of the treaty made at the close of the Revolutionary war. Hundreds of American vessels engaged in trade with France had been captured; any many American seamen imprisoned; English forts on the frontier had not been given up, and American blood was stirred to a point where another war seemed inevitable. At this juncture Washington dispatched John Jay, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, to England to negotiate a new treaty. It was a delicate as well as most thankless task. A favorable reception in England was, to many of his people at home, proof of intrigue with the hated officials of the mother country. A treaty was made, however, and ratified by the American Senate on a strict party vote of twenty to ten. This gave rise to a storm of indignation throughout the thirteen States, principally from the Jeffersonian ranks. Jay was burned in effigy and public speakers who supported the ratification were stoned by mobs. Many American concessions had been allowed and few obtained from Great Britain; the right of searching American vessels and the impressment of American seamen was not renounced. Yet this same treaty has gone down in history as a "masterpiece of diplomacy," considering the time and circumstances of this [United States] country.

The lessons that may be drawn from this incident in history hold good at the present day. Human nature and the "popular mind" have changed but a little. Under high tension the individual and party magnifies its opinions to a degree of importance that obliterates the rights of others, and the power of reflection or recognition of the integrity of men who are guiding the destiny of the nation seems entirely forgotten. While charity toward public officials can hardly be expected, it is within the range of every average mind to exercise a fair degree of common sense in considering their action. It is easy to accuse men of being swayed by party jealousies and individual aspirations, but it is quite another thing to prove the truth of the accusation. In times of public trial, of all others, all the calm, sober judgment that each individual can muster should be brought into play. There is no time, or place for hatching petty misrepresentation.

The residents of Hamakua seem to be about the only people of the other islands who have settled down to a common sense, business-like view of the situation. They are not so excited that they cannot realize that the authorities of Honolulu are quite as interested in preventing the spread of disease as they are themselves.

CALM REFLECTION NEEDED.

Communications from the other islands are a very good proof that a fair proportion of the people have become worked up to a high pitch of excitement that has rendered them blind to nearly everything but their own fears. We trust that by the time the next mail reaches them they will have become sufficiently calm to listen to reason and put some trust in the opinions of those equally considerate of their welfare and equally competent to pass judgment on the means necessary to protect other districts from infection. The people of Hilo have apparently come to earth in a very sensible manner, and we believe the inhabitants of other districts will do well to pause in their erratic flight and consider where they are heading. While it devolves upon every resident of every community to realize the gravity of the situation, these same people are in duty bound to exercise a certain amount of discretion, so that conditions will not be more complicated as a result of their action. For all our national reputation for hospitality and kind treatment of visitors from other lands, it will be some time before the Raymond excursionists will forget their reception on the island of Hawaii. Under the most favorable circumstances, it will take a good many months for the country to recover from the set-back it has received during the past few weeks, and whether the depression is made less serious or jammed down over our head and ears depends upon the exercise of common sense by the intelligent classes.

THE editor of the Anglican Church Chronicle very properly calls attention to the lack of attention paid the requirements of the law concerning the registration of births. Unfortunately this country is sadly deficient in statistics, one phase having been pointed out in the report of the Labor Commission. The Chronicle says: "We do not see how an accurate census can be made if the births of children are not registered. Parents are neglectful to register their newborn infants, and it is often the cause of injury to the child in after life when the date of birth cannot be ascertained and easily proved." It is anticipated that the next census will be complete in many of the important details that have been overlooked in the past, but any amount of care can hardly make up for a lack of attention to a department of the work which to be reasonably accurate must be constantly kept in hand.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Public schools will open five weeks after the last case of cholera.

Instead of 150 barrels of lime, the new lime kiln will only be able to produce 50.

It was reported last night that "Opium" Brown came down by the Claudine yesterday.

Judge W. F. Frear and wife returned by the Claudine from a lengthy visit to points on Maui.

When the quarantine is lifted, Miss Prescott will go to Kohala as teacher of English in the Chinese Mission School, Makapala.

At a meeting of the Committee of Ten held yesterday morning it was decided to procure all the lime possible for the purpose of disinfecting the infected districts of the city.

E. S. Barthrop, a coffee planter on the big island, is doing inspection duty for the Citizens Committee. He is now as thoroughly posted on sanitary measures as on coffee raising.

The current number of the Planters' Monthly contains a number of excellent articles on various subjects. Asiatic cholera and the Hawaiian Board of Health receive attention.

T. E. Wall has concluded his duties of inspecting the books of the customs office at Hilo, and is expected to return home by the next steamer. Arthur Richardson has been duly installed as collector.

Word was received from Hawaii by the Kilauea Hou Friday that Miss Eva Parker had a severe fall from a horse at her home in Mana just previous to the sailing of that steamer. She was doing well at latest reports.

SOME FACTS ABOUT CHOLERA.

W. O. Smith Furnishes a Succinct Account of the Situation.

PLAIN TALK TO ISLANDERS.

People on the Other Islands Have the Right to Protect Themselves, but Should Give Honolulu Health Board Credit for Some Sense—Kauai Blamed

President Smith, of the Board of Health, will send a number of copies of this letter to people on the other islands today. It is not an official document, but a succinct account of the cholera epidemic, with comments on the action of the people regarding the landing of freight and passengers on the other islands:

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, HONOLULU, H. I., MONDAY, 6:30 p. m., Sept. 16, 1895.

DEAR SIR:—We have been much troubled by the extreme views taken by some people on each of the other islands. The Hawaii people seem the most reasonable, Maui next and Kauai worst.

While it is reasonable that every one on the other islands should see to it that cholera is not permitted to be introduced, they should give us here credit with having some sense.

We are working day and night, and certainly have better opportunities to judge. We cannot understand why the Kauai people should support the idea that an eighteen days quarantine is necessary.

European and American authorities limit the period of incubation of cholera to six days, at the outside. That is the period in which the disease will appear after the germs (or bacilli) are introduced into the system. If a person is free from cholera and does not take any of the germs into him (meanwhile), after six days there is no danger that he will have the disease. His clothing or effects may contain the germs, especially if damp, for a long time. Eighteen days will not render them safe any more than twenty-eight or thirty-eight days unless they are disinfected.

Now, our proposition is (and the one we have been following) to fumigate the ship thoroughly, disinfect the crew and fumigate all their clothes and effects; the same as to passengers. Then have them go into quarantine for six days; then take off freight to the ship under every safeguard we can devise. And (now we have added) before she sails have the ship and cargo fumigated. After all that we consider it safe to let them take the freight and passengers to the other islands.

If those on the other islands think they know better, or if they wish additional precautions taken, why don't they consent to let the passengers go into quarantine on the island, as the Hilo people have done and as Messrs. Fairchild and Spalding have asked to be allowed to do.

Fairchild and Spalding offered to go into quarantine at their beach home, to be guarded in any way the Kauai committee required, and pay all expenses themselves. We cannot understand what objection there can be to this.

Our action in appointing a committee upon each island was to have their co-operation, but not to have them act in defiance of the Board of Health and Government here.

I do not believe any of them have intended to act in opposition to the Board of Health, but do believe that many people, through want of information, and misinformation, and undue fear, have erred in judgment.

Mr. Knudsen ought not to have been sent back from Kauai. It was unnecessary and wrong.

We do not wish to force freight or passengers onto any island, but we do wish reasonable action taken.

Cholera is a dreadful disease. All of us who have been with the sick and dying during the past few weeks realize this; and we realize what a terrible thing it would be if it were introduced into the other islands, but we must be reasonable.

If the people on any island do not feel that our precautions are sufficient, or, in spite of efforts and good intentions there still is danger, let them add a reasonable quarantine for passengers (say five or six days) after they have undergone our requirements and arrived at the island; and let them have the freight fumigated again on board the vessel before landing, or on shore if they prefer; but don't ask that passengers and freight lay in a vessel off Honolulu fifteen or eighteen days.

If clothing or personal effects coming from an infected place are not disinfected (by fumigation or some other way), they are no more safe in eighteen days than they are in eighty days. If they are thoroughly disinfected, they are as safe in eighteen hours as they are in eighteen days.

Merchandise in original packages is considered safe, especially if fumigated on the outside.

One great fear we have of goods coming from Japan is that much of it is put up by persons manufacturing on a small scale in places where cholera is epidemic.

The goods we now allow to be sent from Honolulu are—Rice, flour, tea, medical supplies, grain, lime, cement, kerosene oil, machine oil, and coal in bulk.

It will be observed that of the articles of food all have to be cooked before using. Hay we have stricken from the list. Articles of machinery may be sent on special permits, depending upon what it is.

We feel much more hopeful now than for some time that we have the disease under control. The utmost vigilance is observed; hundreds of men are on guard and inspecting; disinfecting, fumigating and burning are being carried on.

I think if the people on the other islands were aware of the pains being taken, they would feel more confidence in the precautions taken here.

Sincerely yours,
WILLIAM O. SMITH.

Timely Topics

September 11, 1895.

A hundred years ago in a quaint old English inn, located in the heart of London, at a table beer stained and aged, sat two very curious looking characters playing at cards. One was rough, unclean, shabby and much the worse for wear—Martin by name. The other poor in appearance, was however neat, refined and attractive; one whose genius we admire, whose wit always refreshes us,—it was Charles Lamb.

The two men played long into the night, and while beer and something stronger found its willing course, down their ever thirsty throats, Lamb kept up his accustomed broadside of wit. The night passed into the early morning and yet they played. Luck kept favoring Lamb, when toward the close of the game, seized with a bright idea, and the consciousness of the dirt which the morning light seemed to reveal more clearly in the appearance of his companion, he said: "Martin, if dirt was trumps what hands you would hold?"

During the last few weeks our beautiful city has been visited with a plague whose beginning was accomplished by the uncleanness of various parts of the city. Cholera reigns supreme where dirt and filth are, and the only sure way to kill the comma bacilli is to take away the generators. Thanks to the untiring efforts of the citizens and the Board of Health this is being done and in a few days more we hope to see the cholera stamped out. Still the germs may remain and spring up at any time unless watched very carefully. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." Thousands die from unnecessary exposure to infectious diseases. Keep your home healthy and free from disease by using the ROBERTS OZONATOR which is the most complete germ destroyer and atmospheric purifier known to chemical science. They are endorsed by Boards of Health in all principal cities, as no contagious diseases can be contracted when used. The OZONATOR kills disease germs, and neutralizes unpleasant odors. It is a preventive of disease and will make your home healthy, besides imparting a fragrance throughout the rooms, giving them an air of purity. It is the best and cheapest disinfectant known and is within the reach of all. All foods eaten at the present time should be fresh, not old and decayed. Milk and butter two of our staple articles should be kept cool in order to impart their true flavor. The Belding New Perfection, special make refrigerator is the proper receptacle for your foods. It is an improvement on anything in the refrigerator line, being so constructed as to allow the proper amount of ventilation and the passing of cold air throughout. To those who wish an ice box in place of a refrigerator we can recommend the ALASKA which was awarded the premium at the Mid Winter Fair as the most compact, accessible and in every way suited to family use. Warranted not to sweat and to be a great ice preserver. Every one is acquainted with the California Lawn Sprinklers. Help nature to make all things beautiful as well as healthy.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co., Ltd.

Opposite Spreckels' Bank,

307 FORT STREET.

NEWS OF "QUIET LITTLE HILO."

Excitement Plenty and Some Difference of Opinion.

SOCIAL EVENTS GO ON AS USUAL.

Well Stocked With Provisions Excepting Rice—Ships in From the Coast. Protest Concerning Manner of Handling Mails—Hilo Not Panic-stricken.

HILO (Hawaii), Sept. 7.—Quiet little Hilo has had its quota of excitement in social and business circles this week. Since the news reached here that cholera had made its appearance in Honolulu, the people on Hawaii have been more or less fearful lest the terrible scourge might spread to this island. At a meeting of the business men of Hilo and vicinity a committee was appointed to consider the best plans to pursue in the matter of quarantine, and it was decided that the most stringent measures had better be enforced.

Owing to a shortage in the supply of rice on hand the steamer Hawaii has been chartered to go to the windward side of Oahu or to Kauai for a cargo of that staple. There is a vast difference of opinion as to whether or not the Hilo should have been allowed to land her freight and passengers, and it certainly seems that rather rigid measures were taken in refusing to receive the freight after such precautionary means had been adopted by the Board of Health in Honolulu.

There is a good store of provisions on hand and the Santiago is expected very soon with a full cargo, but there is a shortage of rice, and without rice managers can not expect the Japanese laborers to continue their work in the fields. At Waiakae the Japanese are not working on the plantations, and on other plantations the situation is much the same.

Hakalau, Pepeekeo, Wainaku and Waiakae have just received large shipments of flour, feed and provisions on the Annie Johnson which arrived on the 21st ult., but the plantations depending upon Honolulu for freight are short of stock now.

Most sincere sympathy is extended to Honolulu in these days of trouble and anxiety, and it is earnestly hoped that the dread disease will be confined to the one quarter, as reported, so that able and willing hands will find it possible to cope with the threatening epidemic.

The young folks who attempted to have a basket picnic on Coccaut Island one beautiful moonlight night, found it necessary to repair to the home of one of their number to feast on the goodies contained in their baskets.

A most delightful evening was spent at the pleasant home of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Austin by many of her friends last Thursday evening. After some seven or eight games at six-handed euchre, the guests were invited to partake of ice cream and cake.

A most elaborate reception was held at the elegant home of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Scott, Wainaku, last Wednesday evening, the 1st. It was in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Cockburn, who were married that evening. Some hundred or more guests were received by Mr. and Mrs. Cockburn and Mr. and Mrs. Scott between the hours of eight and ten. After that, their spacious hall was arranged for dancing. During the evening the guests were invited into the beautiful lanai where refreshments were served. The decorations were most tasteful and pretty. Mr. and Mrs. Cockburn departed about midnight amid a shower of rice. They have taken up their abode in the Coan place, formerly occupied by Deputy Sheriff Williams and family.

The Hilo Social Club held a pleasant meeting at the home of Charles E. Richardson. Music and comic dialogues helped to make the evening most enjoyable. The meeting was in the nature of a farewell to Misses Elvira and Ivy Richardson who left on the bark Annie Johnson for the Coast. They will go on East where they expect to remain for some time.

Miss Esther Lyman, daughter of Senator F. S. Lyman, left on the Annie Johnson to be absent some years with relatives in the Eastern States. Ronald Kennedy, of Waiakae, returned to San Francisco on the John to resume his school duties at San Rafael.

The Annie Johnson, Rock, captain, arrived on the 21st ult., fourteen days from San Francisco, with a full cargo of freight and live stock and twelve passengers, as follows: Mrs. W. H. Shipman, Miss Roy, Miss Dillon, Miss Percy Carter, Mrs. E. E. Richards and two children, Miss Schoen, Miss C. Leoley, Messrs. George N. Day, E. H. Wakefield and James Lieson.

There is a large number of visitors from Honolulu here, some of whom would like to go home. Mr. Wall has completed his labors at the custom house and has nothing further to keep him here, as Mr. Arthur Richardson has been installed in his new office. Hon. William C. Wilder would like to go home also.

Miss Julia Tanner and Miss Helen Sorenson will leave on the Hawaii for Honolulu this evening.

Miss Florence Scott, of Kona, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Cockburn.

Miss Brewer is the guest of Mrs. J. A. Scott.

Miss M. Lyman, of Chicago, is visiting relatives here.

PUBLICUS PROTESTS VIGOROUSLY.

Called Action of Hawaii Health Board Spiteful and False.

MR. EDITOR:—For and on behalf of the people, merchants and plantation interests of North Hilo, Hamakua and the two Kohala, I wish to enter a most vigorous protest against the high-handed, spiteful, deceitful and false manner in which the public mail service has

been prostituted by a set of men in Hilo, who style themselves the Board of Health of the island of Hawaii. The Claudine entered Hilo yesterday morning, and after some discussion as to passengers, the mail for that village was landed and distributed without any fumigation other than it received in Honolulu. At the same time, word was sent out that the mail had left for North Hilo and Hamakua. Mr. Barnard, postmaster at Lanipaho-hoe, sent out to the dead line at Hakalau to receive it, but when the special returned he had no mail except a little picked up on the route. On inquiry, Hilo informed all the above districts that there was no mail for them. This false information was held to until 11 o'clock today, when we were again informed that our mail was on the Claudine and would be landed in Mahukona, where it must be again fumigated before being delivered. If the powers that be intend to let the mail service be run by a set of men as an instrument of personal spite and gain, we have no more to say. But we don't think they do. PUBLICUS.

Hawaii, September 14, 1895.

Hilo Not "Panic-Stricken."

MR. EDITOR:—All the talk in the late papers about "panic-stricken Hilo," etc., etc., is bosh. Hiloites are acting almost as one man in the determination to keep cholera out of this island if possible, and out of this district at all hazards. Honolulu, although an infected port, has taken about the same precautions in relation to the Rio de Janeiro—so no stones, if you please. We are satisfied that the authorities in Honolulu are doing all in their power to prevent this disease spreading to the other islands, and we are satisfied that we can assist their efforts by vigilance at our end of the line. The freight allowed to be landed by the Claudine is now undergoing fumigation, and to those who are waiting to hear how Sheriff Hitchcock will "settle those Hilo rebels," we can say that he is resting peacefully in quarantine along with other passengers on Coccaut Island.

Hilo, September 13, 1895.

OFFICIAL CHOLERA BULLETIN.

Circular Letter to be Sent to Maui and Hawaii Today.

Every Care Taken to Prevent Spread of Disease—No Coercion Unless Unreasonable Extremes Resorted to.

Following is a copy of a circular letter that will be sent to agents of the Board of Health on Maui and Hawaii by today's mail:

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH,
HONOLULU, H. I., Sept. 16, 1895.

SIR:—Enclosed herewith you will find the official cholera bulletin made up to date. At the time the bulletin was made up at 12 o'clock noon, no new cases of cholera had appeared in the town since last Friday. During that time four cases had developed in the hospital among persons who had been taken there from infected houses. Since the bulletin was made up, one case has appeared at the corner of Liliha and King streets near where cases were found last Friday.

Including this last case there are now but four cases in the sick ward of the hospital and eight cases in the convalescent ward.

We are endeavoring to use every care and take every precaution to prevent the spread of the disease and eradicate it wholly, and feel very much encouraged. Neither money, time or effort are spared.

In regard to the precautions which have been taken as to the sending of freight and passengers to the other islands I would state, that we have done all that appears to us to be necessary to prevent any reasonable possibility of the disease spreading to the other islands; only a limited number of articles are allowed to be shipped and these of the most necessary character. The wharf from which they are shipped is quarantined; the boats and men which convey the freight to the ships are disinfected and fumigated; the ships themselves are kept in strict quarantine outside the harbor; all articles of clothing, linen and of a similar character are fumigated before they are taken on board the ships; and we have now adopted the additional precaution of requiring that each ship, after she is loaded, shall, with her cargo, be fumigated for twelve hours before sailing.

While we have not required that people upon the other islands shall receive the freight or passengers which we permit to go after taking the precautions which we deem necessary, it cannot be expected that any man or body of men upon the other islands shall decide the measures that we are to adopt before allowing vessels to leave this port.

If the committees appointed by the Board upon the other islands deem it necessary to require that additional quarantining or fumigating be performed before allowing the freight or passengers to land or be distributed, we will not interfere with such provisions, provided they are not carried to unreasonable extremes.

The period of incubation of cholera does not exceed six days, so that if a ship has been in quarantine with her crew or with passengers for six days, and if the ship is thoroughly fumigated before the crew and passengers go on board of her, and the clothing and effects of the persons on board of the ship are thoroughly fumigated before they are taken on board, the only source of contagion which remains is from the cargo and articles which are taken on board after they go into quarantine. In view of the precautions taken in regard to the freight and articles taken on board, as above stated, we believe that it is safe to land the freight and passengers upon the other islands.

If, however, the committee upon any of the other islands deem it best to take other precautionary measures, they do so upon their own responsibility.

By order of the Board of Health.

Respectfully yours,

President Board of Health.

HOW KOHALA PEOPLE TOOK IT.

Meeting of Citizens Declares for Strict Quarantine.

NO IMMEDIATE NEED PROVISIONS.

Considerable Sharp Discussion as to the Most Advisable Course—Resolutions Presented and the One Adopted—Not Fearful, but Nervous—Whisky Scarce.

KOHALA (Hawaii), Sept. 9.—The one subject of supreme interest here is the cholera. Some are more anxious than others, but all talk about it. A great many are satisfied with speculating as to how long it will take to conquer the disease and destroy the last germ. There is nothing in the nature of a panic here, though nervous people get a start whenever they hear of anyone being taken ill. There is a good stock of provisions in hand with the single exception of rice, and the Hawaii has been sent out for a supply. It is understood she may go, as far as Kauai. The meat and potatoes are practically unlimited. The vessels Jennie Wand and J. G. North arrived here just after the beginning of the epidemic, with very considerable supplies of provisions and horse feed, and one or both of these vessels may be expected back within six weeks with additional supplies. So the district is able to stand a long siege, if the Board of Health think it wise to maintain the quarantine of Honolulu.

A public meeting to consider the question of inter-island communication was called on Monday night, September 8, at the courthouse at Kapahu. Citizens and non-citizens responded to the number of about fifty in all. The meeting was called to order at about 8 p.m. and Rev. A. Ostrom was appointed chairman. He opened the meeting by mentioning the general public interest regarding the possible spread of the disease. He then read the regulations of the Board of Health concerning inter-island communication. The regulations had been received by telephone from Hilo after the meeting had been called. They were listened to with the utmost interest and attention. Before proceeding further E. C. Bond was appointed interpreter, and J. Barnett secretary. H. C. Holstein spoke of the gravity of the situation and read the following resolution:

"The people of Kohala in convention assembled, do make the following declaration on the cholera question which has been forced as a leading issue with them this day. Without any hesitation it has become known that Honolulu is infected with Asiatic cholera, it having been so decided by the Hawaiian Board of Health. From the beginning of said disease the Board of Health has been untiring in their efforts in suppressing the scourge and in refusing to allow coasters to leave Honolulu for the other islands with passengers or freight, such action of the Board we heartily commend and approve. We believe that failure to accomplish that object would have resulted in a grievous wrong, as experience has shown that unexampled distress would have followed if such quarantine had not been rigidly enforced. Duty to the people requires the Board of Health to continue quarantining until its efforts of suppressing the disease are crowned with success; and while we sympathize with the people of Honolulu in this their great calamity and offer our heartfelt condolences to the relatives and friends of those poor unfortunate who were victims of the dread disease, we feel that at this time our own preservation compels us to seek means for our own protection; and further, it having come to our knowledge that certain persons in Honolulu are endeavoring to urge the Board of Health to allow coasters to leave Honolulu for ports of the other islands with freight and passengers under certain conditions, therefore be it

"Resolved, That we are irrevocably opposed to the landing of any freight or passengers on our shores from Honolulu, until such further time as our medical adviser shall deem fit and proper; and be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Board of Health and one to the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE."

G. F. Renton read the following:

"Resolved, That we hereby express our confidence in, and appreciation of, the measures taken by the Board of Health for the preservation of the public health during the present epidemic of cholera; and be it further

"Resolved, That we abide by and uphold the Board of Health in the fulfillment of measures taken or to be taken for the preservation of the public health and of all other arrangements made or to be made by the Board for the necessities of trade between the islands of this group."

G. P. Kamauha made a long address, speaking of the danger of cholera and the desirability of preventing its spread. He urged that in adopting Mr. Holstein's resolution "we are only carrying out the Board of Health's regulations in protecting ourselves."

J. Barnett thought the careful restrictions of the Board of Health regarding passengers ought to satisfy any reasonable person. As regards freight, consignees might decline to receive it, if danger of infection was feared from that source.

W. Atkins proposed looking out for ourselves, and was opposed to the landing of either freight or passengers from Honolulu.

W. P. McDougall drew attention to the fact that other districts in the island were admitting freight and passengers, and considered that in view of this fact it would be idle on our part to establish strict quarantine against Honolulu while it would be practically impossible to establish quarantine against these other districts.

C. Ulnih thought the people were not considering what was to be done

in other districts, but what it was best to do here.

G. F. Renton considered that any attempt to interfere with the landing of freight or passengers under permission of the Board of Health would be an attempt against the laws of the Republic, and was not to be thought of.

C. S. Kynnersley thought that the freight sent from Honolulu was intended only to supply the actual needs of the people, and as it was not needed here it might safely be returned.

Dr. Bond was called upon more than once for his professional opinion on various points. He said he was acting under the Board of Health and must carry out their instructions. He thought the restrictions placed upon passengers ought to relieve any one of anxiety on their account. The handling of freight he considered more dangerous. He thought the germs of disease might retain their vitality for a long period on merchandise.

Mr. Puaa explained his position as the exponent of the law, and said he could not legally resist the landing of anything allowed by the authorities in Honolulu. Many others spoke according to their views. A motion to indefinitely postpone Mr. Renton's resolution was carried by a very large majority. Mr. Holstein's resolution was then adopted by practically the same majority—about thirty-seven—a number not voting. Most of the native citizens, some of the white citizens, and almost every non-citizen present voted in favor of Mr. Holstein's resolution. There was no question as to the feeling of the majority of those present. It was a desire for absolute quarantine from Honolulu, in every matter except the mails. The meeting was orderly and the discussion was earnest. The tone of the remarks was on the whole kindly and reasonable, and every one fully realized the untiring efforts of the Board of Health to minimize the dangers of infection, while endeavoring to supply the needs of the people. Before the meeting adjourned the Secretary was instructed to forward copies of Mr. Holstein's resolution to the captain of the Claudine, both to Mahukona and Kawaihau, so that he might be apprised of the public feeling before any freight or passengers were landed.

The public schools have all been started, substitutes having been provided in the places of those teachers detained in Honolulu.

The tap of the local saloon has run dry, and some are bemoaning the prospects of a long drought.

A NOBLE FIGHT.

An Eminent Southern Lawyer's Long Conflict With Disease.

Twenty-five Years of Prosperity, Adversity and Suffering. The Great Victory Won by Science Over a Stubborn Disease.

(From the Atlanta, Ga., Constitution.)

Foremost among the best known lawyers and farmers of North Carolina stands Col. Isaac A. Suggs, of Greenville. Mr. Suggs has resided in Greenville 22 years. While nearly everyone in Pitt Co. knows Mr. Suggs' history, perhaps all do not know of his recent business again after an illness of 16 years. No man has gone through more than he, and lived. It was a case of the entire breaking down of the nervous system, attended by excruciating, agonizing, unendurable pain. Opium and stimulants only quieted temporarily, and all treatments failed him. Only his love of family and friends prevented suicide. He told a reporter the following interesting story:

"I kept at my work as long as I could but nature gave way at last and I succumbed to the inevitable. My entire nervous system had been shattered by the stimulants and opiates I had taken, my blood had actually turned to water, my weight had dropped from 175 pounds to 125, and it seemed to everybody that the end was in sight. Why I could not bear the gentle hand of my wife to bathe my limbs with tepid water, I was simply bringing tears to my eyes. I had made my will, settled my business and waited for the last strand of life to snap."

It was at this time that a somewhat similar case of my own was brought to my notice. This man had suffered very much as I had, his life had been despaired of as mine had and yet he had been cured. I thought that little word meant to me—CURED.

The report stated that the work had been accomplished by a medicine known as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I investigated the report thoroughly and found that it was true in detail. Then I procured some of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and began taking them and began to get better. I began to sleep like a healthy child, sound, calm and peaceful. My appetite came back and, my nerves were soothed and restored to their normal condition and I felt like a new man. But the greatest blessing was the mental improvement. I began to read and digest, to formulate new plans, to take interest in my law practice, which began to come back to me as soon as my organs realized that I was again myself. After a lapse of 10 years I rode horseback every day without fatigue.

"That Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved my life is beyond doubt, and I am spreading their praise far and wide."

An impoverished condition of the blood, or a disordered condition of the nerves, is the fruitful source of most of the ailments of mankind, and to any thus affected Dr. Williams' Pink Pills offer a speedy and certain cure. No other remedy has ever met with such great and continued success, which is the surest proof that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills accomplish all that is claimed for them. They are an infallible cure for locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, palpitation of the heart, nervous prostration, diseases depending upon vitiated blood such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, curing all forms of weakness. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of any nature.

These pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Canada, and 45 Holborn Viaduct, London, Eng. They are put up in round glass bottles, the wrapper covering which bears the full trade mark.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are a wonderful remedy, see that the above trademarks is on every package upon purchase, and promptly refuse all imitations and substitutes.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by The Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents, and all dealers in medicine.

S. T. ALEXANDER. H. P. BALDWIN.

ALEXANDER & BALDWIN.

Commission Merchants

No. 3 California st., San Francisco.

Island orders promptly filled.

RAMBLING NOTES ON MOLOKAI.

Description of Places Recently Visited by Rev. C. M. Hyde.

MANY OLD NATIVE TRADITIONS.

Some Great Convulsion Responsible for the Formation of the Island—Ideal Land for Sugar Plantations—Valuable Pasturage on Northern Shore.

PART I.

No one who knows the islands and the discomforts of traveling about them would think of making a visit to Molokai as a pleasure trip. Whatever vessel you may select out of the inter-island fleet of steamers there is the Kailua channel to be crossed only twenty-three miles between Oahu and Molokai but it is rough with head winds and choppy waves. And when the painful sensations of seasickness are ended, the transfer from steamer to shore is by no means the delightful way of escape with which a delusive hopefulness would buoy up the sinking soul of the seashore traveler. If it be midnight and the captain be afraid to approach too near the mile wide reef that stretches out from the coast of Molokai, the prospect of being dropped into an open boat away out from the land and then borne forward in the darkness to a faint flickering light is anything but exhilarating! Fortunately for me it was daylight and a smooth sea. Captain Simerson, in charge of the W. G. Hall, was very accommodating, and stopped the steamer close by a boat sent out from Kaunakakai. The four oarsmen took but twenty minutes to row from ship to shore; but the last one hundred yards proved to be such shallow water, that the men laid aside their oars, stepped over the side of the boat and pushed it forward until it touched the sandy beach and I stepped out on the solid land. Near by, a double row of stones marked the failure of an experiment tried some years ago to give Molokai a Government wharf. The enterprising Chinaman, who cuts firewood from the algaroba thicket that lines the shore for miles at this point, has built a small pier on which he has a railway to expedite the loading of wood on board his little schooner. He is proposing to dig an artesian well and in case he finds water will proceed to put the land into shape for rice fields. It must be rich soil for it has had the wash of the hills for ages.

It would seem as if in some great convulsion Molokai had been tipped up from the earthward side and the northern part of it tipped into the abyssal depths of the ocean. Besides that, there is apparently going on a gradual elevation of the southern coast. Where once the tide came up there is now dry land. This is the work of great tellurial forces. But there is a no less interesting operation of similar forces acting now in conjunction with local conditions. The island slopes from east to west, the highest portion being the eastern end. But there has also been, at some time, a break in the western slope. The whole land of Kaluakoi, about eight miles square, has been lifted up at the eastern extremity 800 feet. The adjoining land of Palaua was also elevated somewhat, on the other side of the fissure. Consequently it slopes gradually two ways—easterly and southerly. It is the ideal land for a sugar plantation. There are vast plains of red earth uncut by gullies, in every way well adapted for irrigation. The soil is rich and deep and beneath it is a stratum of papaua, forming a natural drainage as well as a mine of fertilizing material. But there is no water on all these thousands of acres. Toward the southern shore the land descends quite rapidly and the surface is strewn with stones, and without vegetation, save a few withered weeds here and there. On the northern shore line where the ocean winds unload their burden of water vapor, the *manieia* grass grows luxuriantly. It is in fact so rapid in growth that the cattle pastured on the land cannot keep it down and the rank growth gets high and dry and old.

If in the fissure between two lands, Kaluakoi and Palaua, artesian wells could strike a water-bearing stratum and bring water to the surface, the land that is not worth more than ten cents would be worth a hundred dollars an acre. That such a project is feasible and might be successful would seem to be indicated by the fact that at the northern end of the fissure is a spring beneath tide level. The natives get their drinking water there when occupying the spot temporarily as a fishing station.

Near this Moomomi fishing station the land projects into the sea, forming a cove. But a canoe could not be managed easily on the turbulent waters amid the rocks that protrude above the waves. The natives fish with a net, but manage it by swimming hither and yon. That fatal accidents are incident to this hazardous plan of fishing would seem to be indicated by the many skeletons that the winds are continually excavating from the sandy point near by, which was apparently a burying ground in the olden times.

Ascending from Moomomi to the ledge that forms the eastern boundary of the land of Kaluakoi, the traveler comes upon what the Hawaiians call "Ka lina wawa." On what was once a sea beach, now hardened into solid rock, are human foot-prints or some of nature's wonderful simulations of human forms. A slab or two might be removed and kept at the Bishop Museum, for exhibition or scientific investigation.

About half-way across the land of Kaluakoi, from north to south, rises a hill, Kabalelani, and from its top the eastern end of the plateau lies spread out, all good grazing land. West of this hill, across the land from north to south, stretches a line of yellow, shifting sand, Ke one lele. The clouds of sand, as the sun strikes them, have the appearance of flames of fire. Beyond this point I did not go. It would have taken me all day to ride to the extreme west end of the

island, where the lighthouse (ka lae o ka lani) keeper lives as lonely a life as a prisoner condemned to solitary confinement. It is an important lighthouse station, but there are very few that would accept an appointment to such a position with its light labor but lonesome location. Descending the hill on the southern slope of Ka Hale Lau we came to a grassy hill in the ravine of Makana. Here we dismounted, and while the horses nibbled the grass we refreshed ourselves with the ample supply Mine Host Meyer had put up for us. Within the compass of twenty feet each side were twenty different varieties of Hawaiian trees—millimill, ulu, kalui, hau, lina, nala and so on. There was also a fine specimen of kaunoe, the Hawaiian air plant, a species of *casuala*.

Returning by the southern side of Mauna Loa we came to the site of the home of Kalapahoa, the poison god, or goddess (authorities vary). Some little distance from it is the temple of *Aeiau*. In former times, so runs the tradition, there grew in that locality a lethal tree or grove. To pass to the windward of it so as to inhale the odor wafted from it was sure death. Birds fell dead on flying over it. The poisonous properties of the locality were attributed to a particular tree. The minutest scraping of its wood or bark mixed with any one's food or drink was sure poison. Native kahuna or medicine men came from all over the islands in recent years hunting around in this locality to find some pieces of root or wood. But the searching has been in vain, as well as that of recent kings and others to find the treasure cave of the Molokai chief. A chiefess, or *kahu*, who knew the secret of the cave, died some years ago, and the knowledge of its exact locality died with her.

Between the grove and the heiau of Kalapahoa is a bowling green, Ka hua ulu maika, where in olden times the Hawaiians congregated from far and near, for trials of skill at their favorite sport. The alley, for such it was, is an artificial depression in the grassy turf, about two feet wide and 300 long, with a slight descent from west to east. It is a most slightly place overlooking the channel between Molokai and Lanai. The latter island looms up like some monster moom from the blue waters of the Pacific. There is an old story of a famous maika-player of the olden time, Umikupa of Molokai. A native of Kohala who was a great gamester had lost all his wealth. Determined to get the better of those who had choused him out of his property, he came to Molokai and sought the aid of Umikupa, who agreed to befriend him. The two returned to Kohala and soon the fame of the stranger from Molokai was spread abroad through the district. Finally, there came a challenge from the Kohala player to a game, and the stakes were high. The Molokai player's turn came last of all. There were various forms of the game, and various shapes of the *ulumaka*. The stones most commonly used were cylindrical; but Umikupa rolled a round stone, weighty, and of so a true shape, and of such equal quality in every part, that, hurled by his strong arm, nothing could stand before it. His competitors lost everything they had hazarded, and, after paying over to the Kohala gambler sufficient to make up for his losses, Umikupa returned to Molokai with large additions to his own possessions.

Two other localities in Kaluakoi, that I visited have interesting legends connected with them. One is ka umu o ka peelia. The story goes that a young Hawaiian maiden, whose parents had been tenderly careful of her, began to drop and fade without any perceptible cause. Such simple remedies as they used proved ineffectual. Then the parents had recourse to an old kahuna. He told them that their daughter had a lover, who visited her at night; that though he appeared like a handsome young man, he was really a supernatural being; in fact he was the sovereign deity of the caterpillar tribe. The kahuna advised the parents not to treat the girl harshly, but to tell her they had found out her secret, and persuade her to have him drink a loving cup, which the kahuna had prepared. It was a sleeping potion. The girl induced her lover to drink out of her cup. In consequence, he overstept himself, but woke before daylight. As soon as the sun is up, the spirits of the night lose their magical power, resume their ordinary form, and may be overcome by mortals. At the suggestion of the kahuna, a rope of sweet potato vine had been tied around one of the ankles of the nocturnal visitor. As he hurried away to his own abode, he left a trail behind him. The parents and friends followed this trail at last they came upon him, a huge caterpillar coiled up and asleep in a deep round hole. They began gathering twigs, grass, firewood of all kinds, threw it into the hole and set fire to it. As the fires reached the vital part, there was a tremendous explosion, and soon multitudes of the common Hawaiian caterpillar, *peelia*, were seen crawling in every direction, but no young man came prowling about the young maiden's home, and she recovered the vigor and vivacity, which she had lost while her supernatural visitor was secretly sapping her life.

NOTICE

—TO—

COFFEE PLANTERS.

Hulling and Cleaning Coffee.

We are prepared to handle COFFEE

in the cherry and half with the latest improved machinery.

Send us your COFFEES, either direct or through your agents.

COFFEE taken from ships' side, hullied, cleaned and delivered to any designated warehouse in this city.

No charge for insurance and storage while COFFEES are in our mills.

ATLAS COFFEE MILLS,

SAN FRANCISCO.

J. A. FOLGER & CO.,

Proprietors.

MUAI RESIDENTS ARE UNEASY.

Deeply Rooted Fear of a Cholera Outbreak on the Island.

HIGH PRICES FOR FOOD PRODUCTS

Chinese Immigrants Released from Quarantine at Spreckelsville-Lahaina People Refuses to Receive Freight-Funeral of Ex-Gov. Everett.

MAUI, Sept. 10, 1895.—The state of feeling on Maui is feverish in the extreme; every report or rumor sets the public pulse wildly throbbing. There seems to exist an unspoken, though deeply rooted, fear of a cholera outbreak on the island. News from infected Honolulu is eagerly sought from all sources. Rumors of cholera in Lahaina and Hana are of frequent occurrence, but without the slightest foundation. It is said that there are three cases of something resembling the dreaded disease in Lahaina, and that two Japanese from Hamakua were recently stopped at Wailuku, the authorities not permitting them to make their intended journey to the hottest town in Maui.

Then there is an insipid famine in vogue; barley has advanced to \$40 a ton, rice to \$10 a bag, and No. 1 flour to \$2.

The U. S. S. Olympia is anchored in the Lahaina roadstead, and on Saturday, the 7th instant, brought the news of fifty cases and thirty-six deaths.

Yesterday the steamer Hawaii touched at Kahului and brought the report of sixty-two cases and forty-eight deaths, two foreigners being included. This steamer reached Honolulu from the island of Hawaii on Monday, the 9th, and not being allowed to make a landing, immediately set sail for Maui. She takes Honolulu mail today.

During Friday, the 6th, the 130 odd Chinese recently quarantined at Camp 4, Spreckelsville, after being most thoroughly disinfected, were allowed to go their way. These celestials were in the best of health and condition.

Awana, one of the Belgic's passengers, states that he knew of but two Japanese dying on the voyage—one after six days' and the other after two or three days' sickness. He is doubtful whether it was cholera, but says that there was much vomiting and purging.

It is stated that Lahaina people, feeling that the warmth and stillness of the atmosphere are favorable for an epidemic, refused to receive freight recently brought up by the Kilauea Hou. She, however, landed freight at Olowalu and then departed for Kaupo, Kipahulu, Hana and Kahului.

The steamer W. G. Hall of last week brought up \$4000 in coin for Wailuku paymasters. Hamakua-poko plantation is feeling the lack of silver with which to pay off its laborers.

On Thursday afternoon of the 5th inst. the funeral of ex-Governor Thomas W. Everett took place at his late residence in Waikapu. Dr. E. G. Beckwith, of Paia, conducted the last sad rites. There was a large attendance of friends in spite of the rain, which kept away many Makawao residents. The deceased was buried beside his beloved wife in the grounds of the Waikapu homestead.

During Saturday afternoon of the 7th fifty-seven head of horses, mares and colts were sold at auction at Haleakala ranch. They netted an average of \$10 per head. George Hons, of Wailuku, was auctioneer.

On Monday, the 22d, a most enjoyable dancing party was given by Mr. and Mrs. Gubus, of Hamakua-poko.

R. I. Moore, D. D. S. is still busy at Paia. He expects soon to visit Spreckelsville.

In the Kula section the corn is so high as to extend several feet above the head of a man on horseback. The fields are veritable corn forests.

The W. G. Hall was telephoned as passing Lahaina at 4 p. m. on Saturday, the 7th, headed for Honolulu. Everybody imagined that after leaving her Maui mail on Friday she was on her way to Hawaii.

No sailing vessels at Kahului. Weather—A heavy frost reported far down Haleakala's slope, wind and rain storm during Sunday, the 5th.

A Vessel Manned by Monks.

An Odessa letter of recent date says: One of the oddest vessels afloat arrived a few days ago in Odessa, and is now moored on the

lower quay. She belongs to the convent on Mount Athos, and is called The Holy Prophet Ilya (Elias). She is brig rigged, and sails under the Turkish flag, but a Greek cross is carried on both mastsheads, and she differs from the ordinary Turkish ships by her scrupulous cleanliness. The captain is a Jeromonach, a monk ranking higher than a friar, and all the sailors are monks or lay brothers; still they are expert seamen.

The pilot, Father Irakli (Heraclius), has crossed all the oceans and zones, sailing around the wide world since 1866. The entire crew speak both Russian and Greek. Service on the ship alternates with worship in the little church in the fore-castle. It is quite a curious sight to behold these monks in their long frocks and sandals climbing up the masts, along the yard arms, reefing sails, or hanging almost over the water on the foremost point of the bowsprit.

The brig brought here a load of bricks from Constantinople, and goes in ballast to Mariopol, whence she will take a cargo of flour, corn, fish and other provisions, which are to furnish the supply for the convent for a whole year.

According to the sailor monk's own statements The Holy Prophet Ilya is a smart sailor, and runs 11 knots an hour in fair wind. She is 105 feet long and carries a cargo of 200 tons.

HAWAIIAN RELIEF SOCIETY.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditures—Persons Assisted.

Following is the statement of receipts and expenditures of the Hawaiian Relief Society, with number of persons assisted, amount on hand, additional information, etc., kindly furnished by Mrs. Emilie Macfarlane, treasurer:

NUMBER OF PEOPLE ASSISTED.

Number of men, women and children helped in eight days, viz:

Saturday, 7th.....	1,138
Sunday, 8th.....	1,138
Monday, 9th.....	2,062
Tuesday, 10th.....	1,878
Wednesday, 11th.....	2,281
Thursday, 12th.....	2,580
Friday, 13th.....	3,511
Saturday, 14th.....	3,470

Total..... 18,076

Amount expended, \$1850.43, which includes all expenses to date excepting rent of premises, Bethel street, which is contributed by Messrs. Castle & Cooke.

Outside stations were not in full operation until Friday, the 13th inst.

Respectfully submitted,

EMILIE MACFARLANE,

Treasurer Hawaiian Relief Society.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT.

Hawaiian Relief Society in account with Emilie Macfarlane, treasurer.

To amount paid bill:

Bertelman.....	\$ 94 85
J. Nott.....	20 30
R. Grieve.....	9 00
Castle & Cooke.....	4 20
Lewis & Co.....	1 85
Hawaiian News Company.....	3 35
G. W. Lincoln.....	188 52
J. T. Waterhouse.....	20 60
E. B. Thomas.....	152 10
J. Phillips.....	30 00
J. Emmeluth.....	30 50
H. Davis.....	20 04
Ho Pen Kee.....	8 05
M. Phillips & Co.....	5 60
Love's Bakery.....	79 12
Metropolitan Meat Co.....	255 22
Hustace & Co.....	30 00
Evening Bulletin.....	5 00
Hawaiian Star.....	1 00
T. H. Davies & Co.....	63 69
Hawaiian Hardware Co.....	77 50
Makainana.....	6 00
Golden Rule Bazaar.....	2 55
W. L. Wilcox.....	245 64
Kong Hop Kee.....	16 75
H. May & Co.....	141 11
H. McIntyre.....	35 95
Hawaiian News Company.....	1 00
Wages to date—eight employees.....	43 00

Total expenses to date.....\$1650 49

Balance cash in bank..... 4531 16

\$6181 65

Per contra credit:

By amount subscriptions collected.....	\$4194 50
By amount subscriptions collected.....	1095 00
By amount subscriptions collected.....	40 00
By amount received from sale of poi.....	20 00
By amount received from sale of gold—\$2215.....	22 15

Total amount subscribed.....\$8823 00

E. and O. Ex.

Respectfully submitted,

EMILIE MACFARLANE,

Treasurer Hawaiian Relief Society.

Honolulu, Sept. 14, 1895.

Several years ago I was taken with a severe attack of flux. I was sick in bed about ten days and could get nothing to relieve me, until I used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which cured me, and has been a household remedy with us ever since. J. C. MARLOW, Decaturville, Mo. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for H.I.

Charm Wouldn't Work.

He—There is the new moon—look at it over your left shoulder.

She—I can't.

He—Why?

And she pointed mutely to her balloon sleeves—Chicago Record.

Twenty-seven war vessels were added to the British navy last year, exclusive of five torpedo boats, at a cost of about \$2,000,000. The record for 1895 will go even beyond this. England is enlarging her navy with even more zeal than ever before.

WORK OF LYING DASTARDS.

Board of Health Charged with Burying People Alive.

ANONYMOUS POSTERS IN HAWAIIAN

Preposterous and Outrageous Statements Disseminated by Evil-Minded Persons—Hanging too Good for the Authors If Found—Copy of the Notice.

It has been noticed frequently that in times such as the present cholera epidemic, evil-minded and spitefully inclined natures take advantage of the occasion to spread dastardly and untruthful reports for the purpose of gratifying their own wicked minds and gaining a morbid satisfaction from the evil effects of their actions.

Bright and early Sunday morning there was seen pasted on the corner of King and Nuuanu, Alakea and King, Emma and Beretania, and on Chaplain street near Nuuanu avenue, posters written with pencil in the Hawaiian language. The one on the corner of King and Nuuanu was on a telephone post just a few inches from the ground. One at the corner of Emma and Beretania streets had been removed before the arrival of the police officers sent out to collect all that could be found. Following is a translation of the contents of the posters:

NOTICE.

"Know all men that I, the undersigned, hereby make public statements of what has been done among us, the substance of which is as follows:

"Two living souls were brought to Makiki cemetery recently for burial; their mouths were waxed and hands bound. They were placed in coffins. At the burial ground, the coffins were opened. In one of them a man was found; in the other, a woman. Both were alive. They were taken out of the coffins and cared for and are being cared for still. At present they are feeling better. They were questioned as to the cause of said action. They answered that they had received such treatment because they would not take medicine from the Board of Health doctor. Oh! What a pity. The 'Aloha Aina' committee ought to keep an eye on this. The coffins were buried without the souls. (China boy) H. B. Ikemaka (Eyewitness)."

Up to a late hour nothing had been learned respecting the author of the notice.

EDMUND GIFFARD INJURED.

Thrown From a Runaway Horse Late Saturday Afternoon.

Edmund B. Giffard met with a painful accident while out riding late Saturday afternoon. The animal owned by him is rather spirited and became unmanageable while going along Hotel street. Breaking into a run the horse made for Carty's stable, where it is kept, and turned into Richard street at break-neck speed. When near the stable the horse struck the edge of the sidewalk near the corner of the tennis grounds, and so great was the speed of the animal that it broke the fence and slid several feet into the grounds.

Young Giffard was thrown violently to the ground, and for a time appeared to be dangerously injured. He was bruised about the head and unconscious when picked up. Dr. Herbert was sent for and arrived on the scene in a few moments. The injured man was taken to the residence of the doctor and cared for. Examination proved that no bones were broken, though the wound on the head might develop concussion of the brain. It was an hour or more before young Giffard became conscious, and after receiving medical attention, was taken to the residence of his brother, W. M. Giffard, on Beretania street.

It was learned last night that no serious results will follow the accident, and the young man will be able to attend to business in a day or so. The only injury he received was a bruise on the side of the head and several scratches about the face.

The accident was witnessed by several persons, who rendered assistance at once and notified his brother. It was a miracle that the young man escaped being killed.

The horse was badly scratched about the body and limbs.

WITHOUT STOPPING WORK.

An unusual, and probably an unprecedented achievement is reported from Boston. The art of moving buildings has now attained such advancement that it is common to shift a dwelling from one site to another without inconveniencing the occupants. But it is a more serious matter to handle in the same way a big shop in which machinery is in operation. This, however, has been done

successfully. The building in question was three stories high and 175 feet long and built of brick. It was necessary to move it 300 feet in one direction and 50 in another. As the first floor was laid directly on the ground, of course all the machines in the basement were taken out; but everything on the second and third floor was kept at work. Power was supplied by a 20 horse power electric motor on the second floor. This derived its current through a wire leading to a dynamo in a shed adjoining the factory. At the start most of the wire was coiled up, but as the two building grew further and further apart, the wire unwound. Of course, if belting or gearing had been employed to communicate power from the engine to the shop, it would have been impossible to continue operations. Before the building was moved, it was tied together with iron crossrods and underwent the ordeal without injury. Another building of the same dimensions (really, a part of the first), will soon be shifted in a similar manner. A new power plant is being erected on the new site, and will be ready for business before the old one is discharged from service.—Exchange.

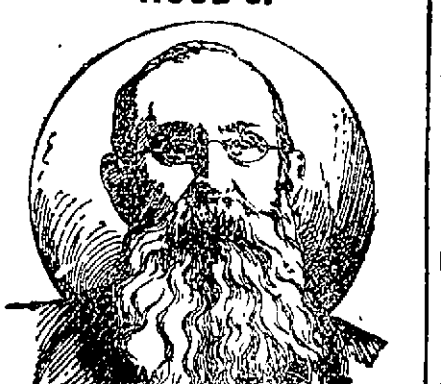
Beyond Description

The Misery Before Taking

AND

The Happiness After Taking

HOOD'S.



Mr. E. H. Bishop
Hammonton, N. J.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.: "Dear Sirs: I have been in poor health for 20 or 25 years, and have been taking doctors' medicines more or less all the time. I did not get much relief. My blood was in a bad shape and my system was all run down. I thought I must die, but nothing several testimonials in the papers in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla I bought three bottles and found that it did me so much good that I continued taking it. I was without appetite, sleepless, and had a headache most all the time. In fact I cannot describe my feelings. After using one bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla I found it was doing me

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

much good and now I cannot praise the medicine too much for what it has done for me. I am a disabled soldier 62 years old and was afflicted with many ailments, including kidney, bronchitis, and catarrh. Since using a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla I am like another man. In fact I think Hood's Sarsaparilla saved my life." E. H. Bishop, Box 400, Hammonton, N. J.

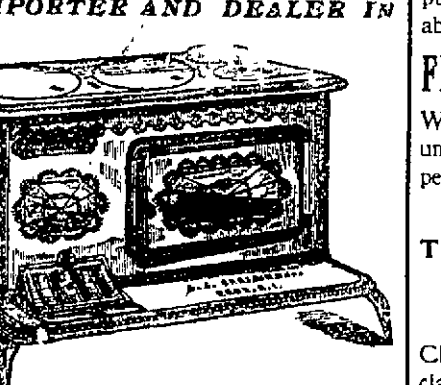
Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient, yet easy in action. Sold by all druggists. 25c.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY, S.

866 Wholesale Agents

JOHN NOTT,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN



Steel and Iron Ranges

STOVES AND FIXTURES.

House Keeping Goods

— AND —

Kitchen Utensils,

AGATE WARE, RUBBER HOSE

PUMPS, ETC., ETC.,

Plumbing, Tin, Copper

— AND —

Sheet Iron Work.

DIMOND BLOCK

KING STREET

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S

Boston Line of Packets.

Shippers will please take notice that the

Bark Holliswood

Will Leave New York for this port on

or about SEPTEMBER 30.

For further information, apply to

Chas. Brewer & Co., 27 Kilbuck, Boston

Mass., or to

G. L. BREWER & CO., LTD.,

Honolulu, A. I.

At Gazette Office.

At Gazette Office.

At Gazette Office.

At Gazette Office.

At Gazette Office.

At Gazette Office.

At Gazette Office.

At Gazette Office.

At Gazette Office.

At Gazette Office.

At Gazette Office.

At Gazette Office.

At Gazette Office.

At Gazette Office.

At Gazette Office.

At Gazette Office.

At Gazette Office.

At Gazette Office.

At Gazette Office.

At Gazette Office.

At Gazette Office.

At Gazette Office.

At Gazette Office.

At Gazette Office.

At Gazette Office.

At Gazette Office.

BENSON, SMITH & CO.,

Jobbing and Manufacturing

PHARMACISTS.

DEALERS IN

PURE DRUGS,

Chemicals,

MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS

AND

Patent Medicines

At the Lowest Prices.

COR. OF FORT AND HOTEL STREETS.

Metropolitan Market

KING STREET.

Choicest Meats

From Finest Herds.

G. J. WALLER, Proprietor.

Families and Shipping Supplied

ON SHORT NOTICE

AT THE

Lowest Market Prices

All Meats delivered from this market

are Thoroughly Chilled immediately

after killing by means of a Bell-Cole-

man Patent Dry Air Refrigerator.

Meat so treated retains all its juicy

properties and is guaranteed to keep

longer after delivery than freshly-

killed meat.

Beaver Saloon.

H. J. NOLTE, Prop.

Begs to announce to his friends and the

public in general that he has opened the

above saloon, where

FIRST-CLASS REFRESHMENTS

Will be served from 3 a. m. till 10 p. m.,

under the immediate supervision of a com-

petent Chef de Cuisine.

THE FINEST GRADES OF

Tobaccos,

Cigars, Pipes and

Smokers' Sundries

Chosen by a personal selection from first-

class manufacturers have been obtained and

will be added to from time to time.

One of Brunswick & Balke's

Celebrated Billiard Tables

Connected with the establishment, where

lovers of the cue can participate.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection with the Canadian-Australian

Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued

To All Points in the United States and

Canada, via Victoria and

Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:

Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen

and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver

Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India

and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd.,

Agents Canadian-Australian S.S. Line

Canadian Pacific Railway.

AN

UP-TO-DATE

PIANO

Is the famous KROEGER. It is

always in the van of improvement.

We are showing a

NEW-STYLE KROEGER

That has recently been put on the

market. It is a gem. I feel dis-

count for cash. Get and see it. It

is a beauty.

PIANOS kept in tune for one year gratis.

Old instruments taken as part

Daily Advertiser, 75 Cents per Month

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.COM